THE UNEMPLOYED.

MORE MEETINGS IN TOMPKINS SOUARE. THE NUMBERS DECREASING.

Crowds of Unemployed Workmen at the Central Park.

PROCREDINGS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Report from One of the Commis-

sioners of Streets.

MR. CONOVER'S PLAN FOR EMPLOYING LABORERS.

Punds Furnished the Park Commisde.,

THE WORKINGMEN IN COUNCIL.

Providing the Government or Common . Council will Pay her Half a Million for her Keep it\_Other Speeches and Propositions 30 Relieve the Workingmen-Men set to Wo

trowd began to congregate in large numbers in Torr gikins re, and to pass the time by discussions in small &cnots with reference to the prospects of getting employm sat be re the appearance of cold weather, and the pro mability of their committee dealing fairly with them. ' Many of shose present accused the committee of having a sid them set to politicians, and proposed at once throw tug them ard and acting for themselves.

TOR INTELLIGENCE OFFICES PITCHED DITO. One old man, named Wilkinson, residing an Second renge, Nineteenth ward, addressed one cro and and related his experience. He said that he hi se had no-thing but a crust of bread and cold water for dimsolf and out of work for over two months, and his fandlord when for his place for the last mo such but had with his own money bought him (Wilk inson) a pair of but said he, "I have been there every morning since that time, and have no place yet, and faith I don't see that I

am likely to."

Voices—No, they are a damned set of robbers, and den't never mean to do anything, only get your money, don't never mean to do anything, only get your money, and rob you.

STREET Faith, I believe you are right, shure, for they keep telling me that I shall have a place to morrow and to morrow, but the divil a bit do we get it.

VOICE—You had better go to work and get your fifty

ARER—Faith, I would do that same if I could.

antil about half-past eleven o'clock, when

MADAME RANKE APPEARS AND SPEARS.

Made her appearance in the park, and wasked toward
the crowd. She was soon recognized and surrounded by
the people, who flocked around and completely hommed
her in on all sides, amid cries of "Don't shove," "Havo
respect for the lady," "Keep off," "Open a circle, "&c.,
sech one anxious to hear what she had to say. Madame
Ranke proceeded to say that she had to come there to
make a speech to them, but mercily to see how they were
getting on, and to see how she could aid them, as her life
was devoted to the workingmen, whom she loved as
dearty as though they were of her own blood. (Anwas devoted to the workingmen, whom she leved as dearly as though they were of her own blood. (Applace and cheers for the lady.) She had been working hard since she was last there to address them, among the merchants and capitalists, for the benefit of the poor, but had been unable to do anything permanently for their good as yet, partly because of a want of organization and unity on their (the workingmen's) part, and partly from want of authority from their committee and the Mayor. She had been waiting patiently in bopes that the committee appointed by them on Tuesday would have waited on her before this time and told her what to do. She had unfolded her plan to the meeting on Tuesday, and was now only waiting for the authority of the committee or of the Mayor to go ahead, which she said she could not do unless she knew where the money was coming from with which to guarantee expenses, as she did not wish to assume the entire responsibility herself. She had proposed to give a series of concerts this winter for the the benefit of the poor, and had already been to Mr. Miller to see if he would not give the workingmen his large hall for one night, in which to so lody, but Mr. Miller had told her that the Chinese rooms were much more littled for such purposes than his rooms, and he had no doubt they could be had. Without the pro-

the workingmen his large half for one night, in which to bold a meeting and organize themselves into some kind of a body; but the Miller had told her that the Chinese rooms were much more fitted for such purposes than his rooms, and he had no doubt they could be had. Without the proper organization of the workingmen, and a concentrated action, said she, you cannot expect to effect anything.

Vokum—That's so.

A GOOD IDEA.

SPRAREM—I have also been among the boss workingmen and merchants to seek employment for you, but they have bothing for you to do; neither have they the money with which to employ you if they wished, as they feel the distress of the present time quite as much as you do. I would therefore suggest to you that you offer your services to all who can employ you at anything, for half price, rather than remain idle.

Vokum—No, no; we will never work for half price. We won't cut down wages if we have work at all. We want our full prices. (Applause.)

SPRAKES—I think it would be far better for you to take what you can get than to do nothing, particularly as it is so hard to get employment at anything now.

VOKUM—No, we wont. No, never.

SPRAKEM—Very well; you must be your own judges of that; for of course I only came here to advise you. I would, then, suggest that you prepare an address to the boss carpenters, masons, and all other branches of trade, and get the various editors to publish it, calling on all those who have any work to give out to change off their hands so as to give each man, say two days' work a week, so by so doing you can earn enough to support yourselves and families until better times. (Applause; and Vokum—families until better times. (Ap

Edward Carry, "
Benj. Duffey, "
She said that would do, as half a dozen names were as good as twenty. She thought that in a time like this the government ought to furnish two or three millions of dolars to purchase goods, and set all kinds of workingmen and workingwomen at work, making clothing and other articles of use, to be sold again by the agents of government and the proceeds again appropriated for the same purpose. She was in favor of starting a proposition of this initial immediately, and intended in a short time to initiate a movement in favor of the working girls out of employment, and to deliver a lecture on that subject for their aid. It had been said that she was not dressed very well the other day; she did not stop to look much after her dress; she was a poor woman, and only sought to aid the workingmen, ail of whom she loved good, and if she could only do that she did not care whether she was dressed in rags or fine sliks and saim. She did not seek anything for herself, her recompense came from above, from the 6od of Heaven, in whom she rut her trust, and to whom she booked for aid and protection, although it was necessary

for her in order to effect good to have the miluance, countenance and support of the mon with whem she was at work as well. She stood thore between the workingman and the merchant, as a monator between them, and she placed the workingmen or her right side, to aid and protect them all she could, and the merchants and men of capital on her left, and said to them, "Come, see your poor brothers, many of whom are starving, and give them of your bounty what seemeth good for you." She done this to aid both, sides, for she knew there were thousands who had me has that would readily give of their abundance—if they only knew where or how to give it, so as to benefit the hargest number. (Applause.)

done this to aid both, takes, for sine knew shere were thousands who had me any that would readily give of their abundance—If they only lenew where or how to give it, so as to benefit the hargest number. (Applianse.)

While Mrs. Ramble was yet speaking, a young man, named Patrick, Monshan, proceeded to address the crowd—which by U its time bad congregated to the number of several hun strode—from the banks of the fountain, advising U seen to keep the peace, and to form themselves; note some kind of an organized body, for without w seen there was no strength, and no uses at trying to do a spaying for themselves. He would advise the cach war I should have a committee, and all form them selves in fave great body, and, as such, demand work at once. Fle. did not with to be understood as a disorganizer or a ma a, who was trying to incite them to disturbance of any kir st. 48 was in favor of the peace at all hazards, and he knew that no workingman would countenance anything slae. He therefore carnestly hoped that they would orga zize themselves and act promptly, but with firmness and secision. They, as a body, should not eternally be wir sking among themselves about politics and religion. Wir st. had either of those questions to do with the subject in ghiles they, as worksigmen, were most interested? Voices—Nothing at ali.

Strakes—No, they have nothing to do with it, and I supe that when men come among you preaching up politics, in favor of this or that or the other man, you will refuse to hear them; for I know that there are certain near who have trying to make political capital out of our necessities, by landing this and that party or man. I tell you that it is not politics for religion that we have anything to do with a present, it is work we want.

Voices—Good, that's so. He tells the truth.

Strakes—Jot have said it; and I now advise you to take the matter in your own bands, and to leave every other question out but that of work, for that is all we want now, and depend upon it if you do so you will succeed. I kno

and when we are united we may acty the police and the army of Goliah. (Applause.)

Madame Ranke, having come forward, followed by the crowd, shortly after Mr. Paul had concluded, was introduced to the audience by Mr. Monaban, who said, as the lady has evinced such an interest in the poor among us as to bring her to this place to day. I hope you will all preserve order while she addresses as; for I am sure that she is willing to do all that she can do to aid us. But you know we must have perfect order, or else ahe cannot talk to nor do anything for us. It is now coming on winter, and the exigencies of the times render it necessary for us to do something at once. As I suggested before, I would recommend that, as there is no other way for us to effect anything, we form a society in each ward and all jois together, because, I repeat it over again, that if such a course is not pursuod nothing will be effected. I would like, also, to make a suggestion to landlords, because there may be some here to day. It is this: that you lessen your renis, and where a man is a good tenant and out of work, thereby unable to pay when due, you allow himstoremian until he can get work, for, by this course, you will save much misery, and the running ne risk of loss from your tenants. I was present three days ago in a family when their landlord came in and demanded the rent. The man told him he hadn't it; when the landlord and if he did not give it him by nine o'clock the next morning he would put him out of she house.

Sexassp—lam informed that heretofore in such cases as the present it has always been customary for landlords to permit their tenants to remain until the lateof May,

SPEARIS.—I am informed that heretofore in such cases as the present it has always been costomary for sandlords to permit their tenants to remain until the lat off May, and why cannot that he made the custom or the law, if you please, now? It would result in a great deal of good to the poor. It should be put out of the power of land-lords to turn a tenant out of doors in the winter in such times as these. (Applause.) There must be some means instituted to help times, and I am sure that, by coming to order and not disturbing the peace of the city, the rich will soon come to some conclusion and aid us if we can by any possibility effect a union; we want some one to superintend and go ahead. The Superintendent of Poince had said that he was worth but \$100, and he would cheerfully give up \$75 of that to aid us, and I am sure there are hundreds of others in this city who would give us aid just as soon as he would if we only had an organization or head. (Applause.)

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MADAM RANKE SPRAES AGAIN.

Madame RANKE then came forward and spoke substantially as follows:—Gentlemen and my friends—I wish to tell you that I am here to express my feelings, and I wish to aid you in finding work. I do not want or expect you to work for under wages, or yet to make as big wages as heretofore, because the rich cannot give you as much, but will do all they can. I stand here between two positions—between the rich and the poor. I give my right hand to the poor to help them get work and bread, and the other I give to the rich to help you get work from them, and not to starve. I believe that there is at present thirty thousand men in this city out of work. There must be something done for you. I come here to help you in getting work and to do all I can. I say to the ladies of the city, do not endeavor to display your sities and your satins; put them away and go to the poor and give them of your surplus bounty, instead of spending your money for such finery and uncoessary articles.

Voices—And put away their hoops, too. (Laughter.)
SERAEM—I do not come here to ask for fortune; I have nothing to give. I came to offer my services and don't seek saything for anything I can do. I got my pay from above, from the God of my trust, for it is God that rules our destinies here. It is God who has sent all these calamities upon us, and we have to conform ourselves to all calamities which he sends upon us. We have to biame ourselves generally in this country for our wants. Wo work too fast, and all of the cities of the United States ar too fast livers—they like their silk dresses, dismonds and jewelry too much. I have been here twenty-five years and cannot say that I sam a citizen, we would do well here to look back at the old country. Our country overly one must have his finery, no matter at what cost, beside the men rejoying themserves with t

me so much money. If the press will be so kind as to advertise these plans I would be very greatly obliged to them. Here is a book which I have published, which grees you a description of my plan. If that book was perseed, it would be of immense value to the poor. I make the proposition to the public, to the government and to the Common Council, to buy my plans. If they will give me meney enough to pay my debts, I promise to give all the rest to the poor. (Applause.) When I first got up these plans I took a solemn oath in the church that half of the money I made out of them I would give to the poor. I said I would buy it wo lots up town somewhere where property was sheap, on one of which I would build a church, and on the other a large hotel for the poor. I would then make the income from the church support the hotel and all of the poor who needed a home. I would so make it self-supporting, the same as the Girard Institution, in Philadelphia, is made self-supporting by the Girard Eank. I shall yet keep this promise if I have to real my silk dresses and everything I have of value. (Applause.) There is no question if I could but carry out those plans but that the poor would be provided for; but I have been unable to sell the plans, and, therefore, I am now too poor to help you any. I am now as poor as you are. I want the press to assist me, for I am too poor to pay for it. If you want to see the plan I will show it to you. (Showing a neatly drawn groundwork plan of what she termed the Temple of Harmony, or grand tableaux of Leus XIV.) Here it is—now some understand that these plans are laid down and are the property of the poor. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, if you will be so kind as to give me some little time—I want some understanding. I should be authorized to work for you, and I want some power. I want you to authorize me to act, until which I am not at liberty. I cannot act; my hands are tied. I must first got all of the poor, in order to get hold of the rich.

Voices—That's so.

Straktra—Gentlemen, I would li

The lady in company with Mr. Monahan then left the ground.

A HARD CASE.

During the speaking an old man, holding a little boy by the hand, came into the square. His appearance was the very picture of distress. He seemed to be in great trouble, and his little boy was sucking a stone he had picked up. The old man asked if he could see the committee, as he wanted assistance from them. Being told that the committee could do nothing for him, he replied that he was informed that they could, and had been requested to come down here to-day and they would give him food. He further stated that two men called at the place where he lived, and requested every person, men and women, in the house, who might be in want, to turn out in the square, when relief should be given, as there were to be several grocery stores opened for them, and all the hungry could have as much food as they wanted. Several of the bystanders laughed when they heard this, and told the old man he had been fooled. Two or three gentlemen, however, combined together, gave him the sum of fifty cents, and then told him togo home. The old man seemed greatly pleased, and exclaimed as he went off: "Ch, if I could only get as much every day, how hard I would work for it; how happy I would be."

hard I would work for it; how happy I would be."

RETURNED.

Shortly after the speaking had ceased the old man, Wilkinson, referred to above, returned to the ground and said he had gone to the City Hall, but a policeman would not let him into the Mayor's office. He then went to the intelligence office and demanded his fifty cents, when the proprietor sent him down to Burling slip, to a man who advertised for soap agents. On arriving there, however, and making his errand known, the man of the soap wanted four delars from him before he would let him have a job, in addition to a recommendation, assuring him at the same time that another man, who was now dead, had lived for seven years by selling his soap. This narrative served to amuse the bystanders greatly, and many were the jokes caacked at the expense of the soi disant soap agent.

jokes caacked at the expense of the soi disant soap agent.

CITY HALL PARK.

During the day yesterday the Park was more or less filled with workingmen and people with nothing to do, most of whom employed the time in discussing the probabilities of work, "political economy," "social rights and prerogatives," the currency question, and other like topics. There was, however, no more talk of sacking flour stores, banks, &c., and everything appeared to be perfectly orderly and peaceable. There was no speaking of any account, or, at all events, worth reporting, at this place during the day, and in fact but a small number of people on hand at any one time during the day.

CENTRAL PARK.

people on hand at any one time during the day.

CENTRAL PARK.

It having been generally understood that a number of men would be set to work at the Central Park, a large number of the workingmen assembled there at an early hour in the morning, and in front of the Engineer's office, at Seventy minth street, hoping to be set to work. After waiting a long time, however, without any visible signs of being capacity of a once, many of them returned to the city. Others, however, remained on the ground during most of the day. During the latter part of the day few of those who were known to the Engineer to be in really needly circumstances were set to work at a centure. It having been agreed by the Comptroller, at the request of the Commissioners, who back him up with their own private credit, if he meets with troble thereon, to draw his warrent for \$6,000 weekly, for the benefit of the Central Park laborers.

This money will, therefore, most likely be forthcoming in a day or two at furtherest, so that at least one thoughest the Earle Mos.

This money will, therefore, most likely be forthcoming in a day or two at furtherest, so that at least one thousand men will probably be at work on the fark by Monday nest.

At the office of the Commissioners there was an immenee crowd during most of the day, and many declared their intention to go to work whether they were ordered to do so or not. Nothing, bowever, of a serious nature occurred, except that one poor German named Witzner got knocked about by a party of boys, who found him staggering around somewhat under the influence of liquor.

The following document has been issued by the Workingmen's Commistee:

Brethren, fellew man—At the mass meeting in Tompkins square on the 19th of November several members of the undersigned Executive Committee—your only true deputies who started the movement—communicated to you the different decisions of the city authorities in regard to your memorial of the 6th of November, adding that there was no longer use talking to the four winds, but to sign at once their names and residences upon lists, which shall be without delay transmitted to the Commissioners of the Central Park, in order to get work for us immediately. But in consequence of the hurri-of manner is which your names were filed and presented they were found incomplete; therefore your commission, and incomplete in the commissioners of the Coural Park, has oddy revolved to publish, this call to all the unemployed, requesting they will proceed with the formation of a special committe the acab ward to elect two delegates, and to send full thus according to the following formula, to the provisional of two of the Exceutive Committee, Steuben House, 291 and ; 53 Howey, Detwees First and Second streets:—

Brethren and fellow men, you may the assured that no person but those who comply with the through will obtain immediate work, as the Commission eraplace full confidence in our impartiality. Proceed, therefore, as enroll your names in your wards, keep quiet, and do not listen to the foolish or incendiary appeal: of political quarks, who would ruin your favorable prospects. By listen to the foolish or incendiary app quacks, who would ruin your favorable

THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS PAID BY THE COMPTROLLER TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

We publish the following correspondence between the Finance Committee of the Central Park Board and it to City Comptroller, and are advised that the latter gentlem: we has already paid over to the Commissioners the sum of t birty

thousand dollars -- NEW YORK, Nov. 11, 185 T.
To Azarian C. Flaco, Esq., Comptroller of the city of New

NEW YORK, NOV. 11, 185 L.

To Arahian C. Flago, Eq., Compiteller of the city of New York:

Dear Sir.—At the last meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park the Treasurer of the Board reported that you had expressed a willingness to make advances to a limited amount on the stock lately authorized by the Common Council.

The Finance Committee are instructed to confer with you, in order that the Board may be clearly advised as to the extent of the advances you will be able to make from the City Treasury.

The Board are well aware of your desire to aid to the extent that you are able, in the present condition of the finances of the city, in putting the work on the Park in motion; but they desire, before employing a large body of men, to feet certain that they will be able to pay when pay day arrives. And while the committee, as well as all members of the Board of Commissioners, will exert themselves to get the stock taken, they will thank the Comptroller to express to them his views as to the extent of his ability to provide means out of the treasury of the city as an advance of the products of the Central Park stock. Very respectfully,

CHARLES H RUNSELL,
AND H. GREEN,
WM. K. STRONG.

New York, Nov. 12, 1857.

Gentiames—I have received yours of the Illh instant and will in reply inform the Finance committee, that immediately upon the passage of the ordinance authorizing the issue of stock for the improvement of the Central Park, I caused the required advertisement to be inserted in the papers.

As I am desirous to aid the Commissioners in their of-

THE WORKINGMEN'S COMMITTEE AND THE

MAYOR. The committee appointed by the workingmen to wait upon the Mayor made out a list of the names of those who are at present in a destitute condition, and presented it to his Honor yesterday, in compliance with the request he were about forty-five names of families on this list, and the number of persons was from two hundred to two hunthe number of persons was from two hundred to two hundred and fifty. After the presentation of these names the Mayor placed the list in the hands of an officer, with instructions to the Almshouse Commissioners to provide such as were really in want with the necessary provisions until such time as work can be procured for them. There are, it appears, a number of others in a state of want, but the committee were unable to make them all out during the limited time they had at their disposal. As soon as those who are receiving assistance from the Almshouse obtain employment their names will of course be erased from the list. It is believed that a large number will be provided with work by the Engineer of the Central Park on the application of the Mayor.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. This Board met last evening-John Chancy, Esq., Pre-

A communication was received from the Mayor en-closing the letter from the Postmaster-General (which has been already published) respecting the site for the

quested to close the negotiations immediately, in order that the building might be proceeded with. Referred to the Special Committee having the subject in

A resolution was offered by Alderman Jackson to the effect that the laborers employed on the public roads be paid in all cases in which the proper vouchers can be shown that the work has been done, and that payment for the same has not been made.

Alderman Monsonan was willing that the laborers should get their pay, but he was compelled to vote against the resolution for fear he should be supposed to recognise the appointment of Mr. Conover as Street Commissioner—the Mayor having appointed and this Board approved of Mr. Devlin.

Alderman Monkohan was willing that the laborers should get their pay, but he was compelled to vote against the resolution for fear he should be supposed to recognise the appointment of Mr. Conover as Street Commissioner—the Mayor having appointed and this Board approved of Mr. Devlin.

Alderman Jackson denied that these men had been appointed by Mr. Conover; he did not care whether Mr. Evilin or Mr. Conover had appointed these men, but they should be paid notwithstanding the number of buncombe speeches that had been made on the subject.

Alderman Funks advocated the passage of the resolution. They performed the labor for the city and they should be paid; he did not care who was Street Commissioner, these men should be paid.

Alderman Tucks and there was a great deal of inconsistency in the course pursued by several members of the Board, but he would support the resolution. The Alderman of the Fourteenth had this evening proposed that the Mayor should close negotiations for a portion of the Park at one quarter its value, with a view to employing the peor; but now he opposes the payment of the laborers for work that they have done.

Alderman Banta movel as an amendment that the work done by Mr. O'Toole be paid for. Lost.

Alderman Benta movel as an amendment that the work done by Mr. O'Toole be paid for. Lost.

Alderman Benta movel as an amendment of the resolution, was ultimately adopted.

COMPENSARION TO THE PRESENSINES OF THE BOARDS AS REALTH COMMISSIONESS.

A resolution giving a compensation of \$500 each to John Clancy, President of the Board of Aldermen, and J. N. Phillips, President of the Board of Aldermen, and J. N. Phillips, President of the Board of Aldermen, and J. N. President of the Councilmen, for their services as Health Commissioners, (no other remuneration being allowed them.) was carried by a vote of 17 to 1.—Alderman Blines, was carried by a vote of 17 to 1.—Alderman Blines, it was made a special order for Monday next.

The report of the Committee of Councilmen on the investigation into the man

York for \$245,000 per annum for five years, was brought up.

Alderman Brart opposed the contract. He was satisfied that the contract could be done for a less amount one of those parties is a President of a bank, and he would like to know what he could understand about cleaning streets. He was opposed to it because he believed it could be done for less than one half the sum asked; he was opposed to it because he saw men tobbying around here who had been very conspicuous in the purchase of the Gamewoort property and the establishment of the Broadway Bailway, and suspected of robbing banks.

Alderman Brakk called the gentleman to order. He had no right to mention parties not connected with this Board.

Board.

The Persipert ruled the point of order well taken, and called Alderman Blust to confine himself strictly to the

valuable contract, and that \$39,000 were ready to put into the hands of some individual fer "distribution" when this contract was passed.

Alderman Birent, after some further observations, moved that the matter be referred.

Alderman Truents said, if this was passed there would be trouble, and goodness knows they had trouble enough already in the enty government. He hoped it would be referred, and wished to have the opinion of the Corporation Counsel on H. If it was passed there would no doubt be an injunction got out, and thus the city would be puttered, and wished to thave the city would be puttered to the contract of the committee, was convinced that the work could not be done for less.

The motion to refer was dost.

Alderman Truents said that the streets had been cleaned since Mr. Morton had charge at a rate of nearly \$100,000 less than these contractors had proposed to do it for. He had examined the books in the Comptroller's office from 1854 to 1857, and found that cleaning the streets had not cost more than \$255,000 per annum, and that included \$20,000 for inspectors.

The Prismost informed the gentleman that the cost for cleaning the streets under Mr. Arcularius was \$425,000 a year.

Alderman Tuents continued to say that the streets were

year.
Alderman Tucken continued to say that the streets were

Alderman Banta did not think it expedient to pass the

Alderman Hanta did not think it expection to pass the resolution, and be opposed it.

The vote was then taken, and the resolution was passed by a majority of 17 to 3. Tucker, Banta: and Blunt in the negative.

A resolution was adopted requesting all persons having contracts for public works to give a prefer ence of employment to men of families.

A COMMUNICATION FROM MR. CONOVER REPRETING THE EMPLOYMENT OF LABORERS.

The following communication was received and ordered to be printed.—

The following communication was received and ordered to be printed:—

The management of the common course.

The undersigned, Street Commissioner of the city of New York, would respectfully communicate to your honorable body a brief statement relative to the present condition of his department.

The right and title of the Street Commissioner to the office of which he is now confessedly, on all hands, the actual neumbent, is not a question for discussion between him and your honorable body. The propent Street Commissioner is in actual possession of the office, and in all particulars and in every way able and ready to perform all its duties. The office is completely organized in all its several departments for the honest and efficient discharge of all its functions, and the Street Commissioner would respectfully suggest that the opinions here-tofore emansting from the Mayor and Common Council, upon legal, constitutional questioner, have not met with that approval or concurrence from the Courts which should encourage either the Mayor or Common Council in these times ("when over 30, 360 mechanics and labering such have been deprived of employments, and that, too, upon the threshold of that season which always brease with it additional wans,") to the consideration and their sentiments upon points of law, to the neglect of the performance of those relative duties which respectively attach to the Street Commissioner and the representation and his oath of office faithfully to administer the laws. Thus possessed of the office of Street Commissioner, the mere fact of such passession necessarily and of itself raises octain relative chigations between the undersigned and your honorable bedy which on his part he has been, from the time last, and condition of the department, and such has been its condition from the 13th day of June last.

That the appointment of the undersigned as Street Commissioner, the mere fact of such passession necessarily and of itself raises or certain relative chigations between the undersigned and w

formance of that work ever given by any officer at the head of the department has been given by the undersigned, and nothing has ever been wanting to the furtherance of that work and the employment of hundreds and thousands of the working classes, otherwise unemployed, but the concurrence and co-openation of your honorable body. It has been fits steady refusal of the Mayor and Common Council for the last six months, to enable the undersigned to proceed with the public works absolutely demanded for the good of the city and the welfare of the citizens, that many of our worthy, willing and hard working mechanics and laborers are at the present moment out of caudly ment. If the business of the Street Pepartment is paralyzed, the real cause of action depends on the part of the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council.

While the undersigned claims no right to interfere with the proper functions of the Common Council, the wishes it

Department is paraly and, the real cause of action depends on the part of the Honorable the Mayor and Common Conneil.

While the undersigned claims no right to interfere with the proper functions of the Common Council, he wishes it to be distinctly understood that his rights as Street Commissioner are to be maintained, and that in the discharge of his duties as the head of the Street Department, as the largest avenues of public work are by law under the charge of that department, he is behind no department or officer of the city government in his wishes and exertions to meet the exigencies of the present crisis, and to contribute to alleviate the distress, existing or impending, of his fellow citizehs. I have carefully prepared a list of contracts duly advertised, opened and awarded, and only wsiting the action of the Mayor and Common Council in order to put them in immediate operation, which list is hereto annexed, marked No. 1. I have also annexed the list marked No. 2, which contains a statement of work duly petitioned for, which has only been partially acted on by the Common Council.

In view of the great distress in our midst, I would urgently call your immediate attention to the large amount of work ready to be at once progressed with. The contracts given out and enumerated in list No. 1, waiting only your action on them, would furnish immediate work to several thousand mechanics and laboring men; and many thousand more could have employment if your honorable body would pass upon the work petitioned for and partially acted on as set forth in statement No. 2. I would also state that a large amount of repairs are required immediately on the docks and piers, in order to protect the interestspot only of commerce but of the city. This would also state that a large amount of repairs are required immediately on the docks and piers, in order to protect the interests pot only of commerce but of the city. This would also state that a large amount of repairs are required immediate. All of which is respectfully use w

LIST OF CONTRACTS DULY AWARDED AND AWAITING CONFIRMA-TION BY THE COMMON COUNCIL. Ninth avenue, grading, between Broadway and Sixty

Flagging Eighteenth street, trom Seventh to Eighth venue.

Excavating slip foot of Charkson street.

Excavating slip foot of Chambers street.

Excavating slip foot of Delancey street.

Excavating slip between piers Nos. 31 and 32 North

Broadway.

Curb, gutter, &c., square foot of Jackson street.
The table No. 2 referred to contains a list of The table to. 2 referred to contains a list of one nun-dred and ancty-nine different jobs of work required to be done, but awaiting the action of the Common Council. These consists of dyening streets, filling lots, grading streets and avogues, flagging, and curb and gutters, and repairs to public buildings.

There is also another list given of fifty-four heavy con-tracts for regulating and grading, building piers and lay-ing out squares, which are only waiting for surveys to be completed.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

THE PUBLIC PROPERTY IN THE CITY. A copy of the following communication (was furnished yesterday to Collector Schell and Assistant Treasurer

PERSONAL TRUE OF THE ARMY, New York, Nov. 11, 1857; Siz:—The General in Chief orders that, on the requisition upon you direct, of either the Collector of the Port or the Assistant Treasurer, you immediately, and without further direction from there headquarters, send a detachment of fifty picked men from the permanent party, under a discreet officer, to repair with despatch to the Custom House or Assistant Treasurer's building, or other points considered in danger, and there take measures to protect the public preparty, in conformity with the instructions given on the 10th mat, to Capt. Johns, Third Infantry. To this end you will, till-further orders, hold such a force in readiness; to march as a moment's warning. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, RVIN McDOWELL, Asst. Adj. Gen.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Asst. Adj. Gen.
Island, N. Y.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Asst. Adj. Gen.
Of Governor
Island, N. Y. THE NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN CHURCHES

Islanci, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN CHURCHES

AND THE POOR.

[From the Evagelist, Nov. 12]

New York has been divided into districts, which have been assigned to the different churches for visitation. Each church divides: its own district among its members, and thus it is believed, the whole city, and especially its poorpopulation, will be thoroughly visited. Many churches long since entered 60 shis work, and as distress and want are making themselv es felly, others are following their example. The object is to learn the condition of the poor and to afford temporal sid, and at the same time to kindly advise with them and draw them into the churches and gather their children; into Sabbath Schools. The work is now progressing with most encouraging prospects.

On Monday evening the Broadway Tabenacle congregation held a mesting in their new Home Chapel in 28th street, and after a sturvey of the field about them concluded to commence the work at once, throwing a into the hands of a commit we to arrange the details and report on Friday evening, when those willing to engage at once as visiters should give in their names.

On Tuesday evening the large lecture room of the First Baptist church is in Broome street, Rev. A. Kingman Nott, pastor, had i he same subject under prayerful consideration, and the ar district was laid out and taken, and arrangements made leaved only to visit it, but also to open a new Mission Supda Fischool in their connection.

On Wednesdby e vening the wame subject was presented in the Fierreport Street Baptis church, Brooklyn, and in the Reformed Datich churchs the subject was presented in the repreparations for the work.

On Thursday evening, the large lecture room of the South Presbyterian church in Rrooklyn (Rev. Dr. Spear's) was crowded with a deeply interested audience, and the evening was devented to the developement of the subject, after the anoun tement of the pastor, that himself and the session had been examining the plan, and it met their cordial and unan invox approval, not on

Prinantens, Nov. 12, 1887.
Five thousand unemployed persons met in Indepenfree thousand unempayed persons met in independence equare this aftermore. The meeting passed off quite orderly, the speakers generally advising the support of law and order. A reporter of the Press being called upon, recommended the seeking of work instead of idling at meetings, and taking it at any price in preference to starvmeetings, and taking it at any price in preference to starving, and was groaned; while the declaration of another speaker that he would die rather than work under prices was received with applause. The issue of small notes by the city was advocated.

RELIEF MEETING AT ELIZABETH, N. J. M. a meeting of the citizens of Elizabeth City, held at

Resolved. That we deeply sympathize with the manufacturers and men of business of our community because of the embarrassments to which they are subjected by

the present crisis in the mercantile, monetary and manufacturing interests of the country.

That we also deeply sympathize with our fellow citizens who live by the labor of their hands, because of the trials and privations to which they and their families are subjected at this season of the year, for the want of employment.

keep all the others advised as to the families they may sustain, in order to prevent the unworthy from drawing from two or more sources of support to the detriment of the hencet and deserving.

That the poor unprovided for by the congregations of the city be recommended to the support of the city authorities, and that we will sustain the Mayor and City Council in making all necessary provisions for them.

That it be recommended to our citizens utterly to discountenance street begging, by refusing to grant any charities at the door, save in those extreme and very rare cases in which delay of food would be injurious.

That there be a standing committee appointed for the season to see that these resolutions are carried into effect, and to whom citizens and committees of churches may resort for advice as to any difficult cases that may arise.

City Polities. NOMINATIONS FOR THE DECEMBER CHARTER ELECTION. The following list includes all the nominations of the cember election made thus far up to last night :-

Democratic. Republican. Fernando Wood. Anthony Dugro. Washington Smith. William M. Tweed, Isaac Bell, Jr., Elijah F. Furdy, Walter Roche, ALDERMEN. Jeremiah Besson Jeremiah Bess Wm. Tucker. Wm. Tucker. Thomas Bennett. Sam'l T. McKinney. John Lynes. Jacob H. Valentine. James Owen. Gideon Clifton.

In consequence of a change in the chairmans' aip of the were not called together last evening acce eding to ap-pointment. The former Chairman, Mr. He gry J. Irving, Convention at some future day not ye sta' ed.

The American Convention for the nov alnation man of the Eighth district met last r light at the State House, Ludlow street, but did not be allot for any candidate, a split having occurred in the tarty in that district.

The Convention adjourned to Monde weening next.

The Twelfth Aldermanie District Convention met at No. 96 Houston street, and organized by appointing A. Z. Hug-gins as chairman, and then ad surned until Monday eve-

ning, the 23d inst., without got ag into any nominat There are, by the new c harter, ex Councilmen to be elected in each Senatorial I astrict. The following are the

nominations made:-J. B. Beyce. George Tlagor Archibald Ha W. H. Crane. J. D. Martin. W. M. Weed.

natic a of Police and Civil Justices last eyr ming adjour-

evening, but no meeting was organized.

Convention met at Bleecker Buildings organized without making a nomination. Hotel, corner of Third avenue and S ixty-second street,

Senatorial district. No nominations committee of fitteen (three from estrict) were appointed to confer with citations opposed to the democracy, ticket. The Convention then adjour next.

OP SUGAR ON HAND STAL CONCHA'S FO--WINDING UP OP ES-MONEY MARKET CAPTURE OF SLAVERS—GEN SITION—MILITARY MOVEMENT JOINT STOCK BUBBLE COMPANI AND TRADE REPORTS. The steamship Black Warrier are ived at New Orleans on the 5th inst., from Havana, with a tylos dated on 2d of

lvices dated on 2d of The brought \$88,000 in specie fi s the stock of sugar on The Preuse of Havana estimate hand in that city at 168,000 boxes t. which, with 25,000 at Matanzas, makes 193,000 boxes t tinued very small, planters prefi a all. The receipts cou-

times.

In its market report the Presented times.

In its market report the Presented the Diario. It sees no signs of of any sales during the week. The Maretack Opera compare Havana on the 4th inst, and it the 8th or 10th inst.

The Corroe de la Tarde giving the week.

The Maretack Opera compare the presented to 10th inst.

The Corroe de la Tarde giving the week at trance on the 28th of 2. the first appearance at trance on the 28th of 2. the first appearance were discovered.

Havana (November) 22 | Corresponden of New Orleans of Spanish positive, that 46 his office for the prise on, sales some new revolution of the strongest enemies he had was the English Maired. The strongest enemies he had was the English in Maired. The forence to the slave and a sign at the point was a first provided as a continued as a subject of sales of the capture all slave re that approach our coarse.

Saturday morning the berty vests, of Boson, arrived before from Calbar and, where she was captured by the Schooler Cristin. The cases of this vests as left at the first and the present of the capture and stributed atmong the towns in the east. This is not high contractors, to be distributed atmong the towns in the east. The order to the present of the years with a large number ordained. The present of the years with a large number ordained. The order to be sheet they were willing to continue their interest of the captual, owing to decide whether they were willing to continue their interest of the captual, owing to the follow hargains to Conclav's order, dated October 17, calification of the production of the strain of the stra